tor General, which was read in eyery church in Spain on the first Sunday in Lent. 1815 .- His Excellency, the Grand Inquisitor, enjoins all Confessors, under pain of ex communication, to denounce to the Holy Office such persons as may have confessed themselves to belong to the order of Free Masonry." Is it possible for baseness to proceed farther than this? Yes: several confessors, were found to comply with the are of his Excellency!! The king took an undisguised part in all these infamies, and appointed Judges belonging to the criminal tribunals to aid in the inquisitorial examinations.

With regard to trials like these, it may easily be imagined that contradictions, absurdities, and falsehoods, were their customary foundations: . Whether a prisoner denied the pretended crime, or in despair suffered himself to avow it, he was sure to be sent back to his confinement. The only indulgence shown was to those who were base enough to denounce fresh victims.

Prom the Leeshurg Genius of Liberty. Were we asked for oir sentiments with regard to the candidates for the Presidency we should trankly declare our honest pre-dilection for Mr Crawford. Mr C.av would be entitled to our next preference, and, as it respects the Se retary of Sate and General Jackson, our tears for the h. virtue and integrity of the one and the talents of the other, would utterly preclude a choice.

CRAWFORD MEETING. In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Mobile. Als friendly to the election of the hon. W. H. Crawford to the Presidency, was held on the 17thutt. at the United States Hotel, when Jack F. Chester Root, esq. was appointed secretary. The meeting was organized; and Mr. Murray addressed the chair; after which the ollowing resolution was adopted: Re solved, unanimously. That we have the most entire confidence in the patriotism, integrity and capacity of William H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin, and that we vill use all proper means to promote their

The waters of the Saratoga Congress Spring, and of the Ballston public Spring, are not only drank in great quantities on the spot, but form a considerable article of Commerce. The following analysis of them may be useful.

Ballston Public Spring. One gallon of water contains—

Muriate of Soda, 159 grains.

Carhonate of Soda, 9 Carbonate of lime, Carbonate of Magnesia Carbonate of Iron. 210 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas Saratoga Congress Spring.

Gallon water-Muriate of Soda. 371 grains. Carbonate of lime, 16 178 Carbonate of Magnesia, 3
Carbonate of Iron, 6 also
345 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas.

CONSEQUENCES OF DROUGHTS

From the United States Gazette
It is supposed by some, that the droughts in the United States, towards the close of nummer, are the occasion of the autumnal diseases. There may be truth in it, and shall therefore endeavour to point out the cause of the droughts -The Gulph Stream passes along our coast, at an average distance of a hundred miles, it is from sixty to a hundred wide, and runs at the rate of from two to three miles an hour, and is probably from two to three hundred fathoms deep.—This immense body of water, eoming from the tropical regions, and from under a vertical sun, is many degrees warmer than the adjuining ocean; consequently, a body of warmer and more rarific ed air extends over it, than that of the sur of summer, light winds are prevalent, and the clouds that are driven by their coming from the eastward, are arrested over this stream by light winds coming from the westward, to fill up the place of the rarifi ed air; here the rain is almost continually falling from this great mass of collected clouds, that would otherwise have been dri ven gradually over the land and yield their contents to the suffering soil -Whenthere is an easterly gale, or during the strong winds of winter, I do not consider the rare-faction sufficient to govern the atmospheric currents to the same extent as during their lightness in summer. When the new era of commerce shall arise, and which we may hope will be in the present century, that is the opening of a canal from the Gulph of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and which the dam'd up waters of the for-mer will soon convert to a narigable strait, then the gulph stream will leave our coast, and with it probably the droughts of summer, and many of the ills of an uneven eli-CANOPUS.

A company is formed in London to establish a Steamboat communication between Great Britain and the United States. Our Countryman, Perkins, is of opinion that the project is practicable and the passage could be made within twelve days.

INCREASE OF POPULATION Mrs Rhoda Conningham, o: Bedford equity, in this state, who is now in her ninety third year, a native of Ireland, is the encestor at this time, of two hundred and grand children and great grand children and great grand children and great grand children even to the spurth generation. What is most consolatory to the declining year of this most venerable matron, is, that out of this long line of descendants, none have vet done augnt to detract from the character of an honest family; but all are esteemed worthy citizens, engaged in the most law dable pursuits of life, the earning of their bread by thesewest of the r brow. Nashville Whig.

NEW YORK FOR CRAWPORD.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished Re-publican, dated City of New York, Au gust 6th. - Wash Gaz. ... The vote of this state is certain and un changeable. On the choice of electors the majority will be large and commanding in both branches. Although you will see a little gasconade in their papers, with the vet here, and every where in this state, the cononents to Mr. Crawford acknowledge opponents to Mr. Crawford acknowledges defeated and prostrated

The New York Evening Post says. peaking of the proceedings at Albany or Crawford or Adams, which will ye have els the choice reduced to so narrow a one? Then, we say, SAVE US AT ALL EVENTS FROM ADAMS.

A CONTRAST.

One of the most striking contrasts afforded by the conduct of the different candidates for the Presidency, is that which is presented by the behaviour of the opponents f Mr. Crawford towards him and his be-

hav our, towards them.

Mr Crawford, confining himself to his proper Department, has never assiiled one of them: He has projected no plot to de fame them, stirred up no combination to injure them, written no letters to impair their credit, or the credit of either of them.

What has been the conduct of Misses. Calhoun and Adams towards Mr. Craw ford?-They have instituted newspapers to papers which support him the patronage of the pub c offices, avowedly by way of pun-ishment; whilst on a sick bed, they have countens iced a conspiracy to destriy his character, and, after worrying him during ex-reine liness, they have circulated laise-hoids that he was dying. Nay more, they have combined, in a letter under their own signatures, in declaring that his character which had been publied by three committees of investigation, was still in doubt, and had not been finally decided upon. But their day is past. Their policial doom is seiled. Wash Gaz.

JOHN QUINCY ADA IS AND NINI AN EDWARDS.
The following statement, by Mr. Gales, senior Editor of the National Intelligencer, goes to confirm what has heretorice been said respecting the association of Mr Adams With Edwards: From the National Journal

It is with great reductance I teel myselv under the necessity of appear no personally before the public, to contradict the following statement, copied from the National Journal of the 5th inst "Mr Edwards, a few Sundays after his

arrival in this city in obedience to the sum-mons of the house, visited, for the first time in his life, we believe, the Unitarian Church A stranger, of course, to the situacupants, he proceeded down the middle aisle of the Church, as most strangers do, expecting, no doubt, that some body or other, seeing that he was a stranger, would invite him to a seat. Mr Joseph Gales, Jr one of the editors of the National Intelli-gencer, whose pew adjoins that of Mr Adams, upon seeing Mr. Edwards apparently looking for a seat, with his charac -not of his own pew, however, but that o Mr. Adams-and invited Mr Edwards to not arrived in enurch, but came in soon alterwards, and found his pew occupied by Mr Edwards. If Mr E, had really been the oliar" and ocalumnator," which the Enquirer calls him, and if Mr. Adams had known it by the most conclusive proofs. we ask the editors to say, if, in their con sciences, they believe it would have bee Mr. Adams's duty to have turned Edwards out of his pew - Mr Gales best knows why he, who has been the cause, perhaps inno-cently, of all this calumny against Mr. Adams, has permitted the circumstance to

remain so long unexplained." I shall not permit myself to advert to the motives of the writer, or of his informant, for this misrepresentation, bu' content my self with stating the facts as they occurred.
The first time I ever saw Mr. Edwards in church he was seated in the pew of Mr.

On the Sabbath morning following, entering the church before the bell had ceas dering the church before the bell had ceased ringing, and when there were very few persons in church, and walking up the siste, I found Mr Edwards had just preceded me, and stopped in the aisle, apparen'ly hesitating between the aisle of my pew and that of Mr. Adams, as if at a loss of the complex which was the right one determine which was the right one Having seen him, on the preceding Sunday, with Mr. Adams in his pew, and not supposing he would particularly prefer a sect in mine, I endeavoured, being the onperson within speaking distance of him. is person within speaking distance of him, to remove his perplexity by indicating to him the pew which I supposed him to be in search of, which piece of service, onen tering the pew, he civilly acknowledged. Out of the estimple facts is the above story fabrica ed

It is not true that I have been innocently or otherwise the cause of all this or of any other calumny against Mr. Adams JO. GALES, Jr.

Washington, Aug 6, 1824.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF DIS-

George Washington, Episcopalian; John Adams, Congregationalist; Thomas Jefferson, Episcopalian; James Madison, Episco-palian; John Q Adams, Congregationalist; William H. Crawford, Baptist; Nathaniel Macon, Baptist, -Col Star.
REMARKS.

We copy the above for the purpose of correcting an error. John Quincy Adams is put down as ass congregationalist." It is not the fact. He is almost a constant attendant at the Unitarian church in this city. We do not mention the circumstance for the purpose of condemning the mode of his faith. His friends have been the first to bring in his religion to promote his elec-tion. Whilst we recognize the right of ever-ry one to worship God as he pleases, we protest against the conduct of Adam's friends in the attempt to enlist religious prej dices in his favour. If however, they ara resolved to persevere in such an unjusti-fiable course, it is proper that the truth should be known. We repeat, that John Quincy Adams is almost a constant attendant at the Unitarism church in this city; and, if he is sincere, we do not see why he should be ashamed of it, or why his adnerents should endeavour to conceal the fact calling him a Congregationalist."

Wash, Gaz.

STATE OF NEW-YORK A letter to the editor of the Philadelphia

Assembly-Crawford, Adams, Jackson Doubtful,

Giving Crawford a majority of 18 in As sembly should all the doubtful go against him. Those for Jackson will ultimately go for Adams. I think perhaps Crawford may get some of them. But Clay and Jackson are both out of the question here at this

senate-Crawford. Adams, 10
Doubtful, 2
Giving Crawford a majority of 28 on int ballot without any accession of force rom the doubtful."

The editor of the New York Evening Post furnishes the first proof or the effect of the late proceedings at Albany, in ren-dering the wavering decided; from the fol-

lowing it will be seen that he avows his adhesion to Mr Crawford:

"The only question that remains to consider is, .. whether they will have William Crawford or J Q Adams. Let us meet it at once.

For ourselves we say, no Adams progeny for us -let no such men be trusted.

NEW-YORK

A letter from a source entitled to full credit, received by the mail of yesterday, as-sures us that the state of opinion in the le-gislature, on the subject of the election of President, does not vary from the follow ing, and is not expected to vary, unless so as to increase the preponderance of the highest in the computation:

For Mr. Crawford, 21 9 45 54 Mr. Adams Gen Jackson, Doubtiul 2

Our correspondent adds the following:

Unless changes should occur, unforeseen at present, and which would be altogether unprecedented in the history of our polities, Mr. Crawford will receive the We not what we consider sure proofs of this, the fallen counterances, and spen conces sions, of the opposition would be sufficient of themselves. National Intelligencer. Na ional Intelligencer.

MASSACHUSETTS AT WORK. From the Salem Gazette, of August 8

Our readers will perceive that we have nserted in our columns, a well writter conmunication from one of our correspon dents on the subject which now engrosses

the attention of our republic

All federalists will coincide in the opinion expressed by our correspondent, that our country contains within its bosom, ma-ny excellent and illustrious coizens, whose public services and talents entitle them to the Chief Magistracy, in preference to either of the candidates brought forward by the Democratic party.—But as the great body of the people have enlisted in support of a few prominent candidates, the minority must consent either to exert no influence, or to support such of those can didates as are least exceptionable.

The tederalists, from the relation in

which they stand to the rival candidates having nothing to gain but the good of their country and the approbation of their own consciences, are in a much bester sit ie heared partisans of the prominent candilates; and from their former close asso ciation with John Q Adams, before his apo-tacy, they are better qualified to esti mate his firness or unfitness for the station to which he aspires, than of other of his rivals. From the promotion of either of them the federalists have nothing to hope, except the tranquility and prosperity of their country; and those they have reason to fear will be jeopardized by sucoff Mr. Adams to the Presidency. The in Proland has for twenty ive years been blasted by the political misconduct and imprudences of President Adams, though he possessed greater abilities as well as brighter virtues than his son; place the son in power, and his follies and

half century.

The communication alluded to in the foregoing article is signed Aristides, who concludes his first number, under the title of "The Carsis," in the following manner:

"The questions which I have proposed must be speedily answered: every moment is big with fate. That the approaching struggle will be only between Messrs Crawford and Adams the most casual connoiseur of the times must be satisfied; and noiseur of the times must be satisfied; and the only alternative now is, which is the most worthy? To me, it appears, that no consistent, highminded man can hesitate for a moment to decide between the merits of the two, to whatever sect or order he may belong; and that the choice of the people will be infallibly fixed upon the Hon William H. Crawford. The downfall o Gen Jackson by his own folly-the few scattered friends (comparatively) of Mr. Clay-and the rapid decline of Mr. Adams's popularity—all render it almost a matter of certainty of Mr. Crawford's elec-

"The federal presses in Massachusetts with some few exceptions, have apparently with some tew exceptions, nave apparently taken no share or interest in the present warfare—and perhaps wisely. The Boston Centinel, the Massachusetts Spy, and the Taunton Reporter, are, I believe, the only ones which have openly supported the claims of Mr Adams; with what consistency of principle I leave it to Federalists and exemples certain it is they will find to determine: certain it is they will find but few of their party to coincide with

them. all am a decided opponent to John Quincy Adams, for reasons both just and wel Inasmuch as he has cruelly be trayed that body, under whose banners, for a long course of years, he invariably ralli ed, and has thrown his poisoned arrows and envenomed malice upon his old friends and adherents—inasmuch as, previous to his miraculous conversion, he was the most violent enemy to democracy, bestowing upon it, every bitter invective, and using every effort to accomplish its downfall—it does appear to me that NOT ONE honest genuine member of either party can extend to him that confidence and faith, which he to him that commends has so basely abused. ARISTIDES."

Maryland Wazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1824.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We learn from Pennsylvania, that agreeably to appointment, a convention of delegates from a number of her counties favourable to the election of William H. Crawford to the presidency, took place at Harrisburg on the 9th A ticket, headed with the instant. name of the Hon. Richard Rush, our representative at the Court of St. James, was formed by the convention, and arrangements entered into to promote the election of Mr. Crawford.

> a ... COMMUNICATED. THOMAS W. HALL,

and LUKE TIERNAN, Esqrs. are candidates as Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the district composed of the city of Baltimore, Anne-Arundel county, and part of Montgomery county. If elected, they will vote for WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, as President, and any respectable Democrat that may be deemed proper as Vice-President.

COMMUNICATED.

THE CRAWFORD Electoral Ticket for this district is now complete. The gentlemen who compose it are men, who in point of worthiness are excelled by few. Of their political principles it is needless to say any thing more, than that they have been uniformly REPUBLICAN. Mr. Hall is well known as a public servant; he was for several years a member of our state legislature, and afterwards a member of the Executive Council, and discharged the respective duties of these stations to the satisfaction of the public. To his integrity, and the general correctness of his deportment in both public and pri-Arundel county can at all times bear testimony; and nothing would now be said of his merit, was it not possible that in rapte parts of the district, there make some few to whom he is there ma unknow

In noticing Mr. Tiernan, who is a respectable citizen of Baltimore, and not quite so universally known in the district as his associate, it is thought adviseable to quote the language of another, who in giving a very concise view of his character, says-Tiernan, is a man so well known for his strict integrity, his true republican principles and sound judgment-so much esteemed for his mild, amiable and unambitious character-so much respected for his moderation and candour in all his pursuits, that eulogium could raise him no higher than he already stands in the estimation of his fellow-citizens."

When such men as LUKE TIERNAN and THOMAS W. HALL, are willing to aid in the election of a particular individual to an elevated and responsible public trust, that individual, we may rest assured, is deserving of the confidence and support of the people.

Communicated.

THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. The candid of all parties now concede, that the vote of New-York will be given to Mr. Crawford, and the outrageous abuse poured upon her legislature by the adherents of Mr. Adams, affords the most striking corroborative evidence that such will be the case. The influence v ledge of this certainty, will have upon the minds of the citizens of this coun-try, will be at least four-fold—It will steady the wavering friends of the party who has succeeded; it will bring over to his support that class of calculators whom a want of decision makes slow to act; it will encourage his firm and undoubted friends to more active exertion in his behalf; and, it will paralyze the foul efforts of his enemies to prevent his election. That such are the consequences, which will result from the late determination of New-York, a few more weeks will abundantly shew. But these consequences, important as they may be to insure Mr. Crawford's promotion to the presidency, are not the only subjects for rejoicing to his friends, which the act of the New-York legislature yields them. The fact, that the legislature of the most populous state in the union, prefers him before all others for the next president, is much more gratifying to them on another account. It is the proof which it carries with it of the unabated respect which the citizens of that state bear him, and of the complete failure of the facinorous conspiracies and cruel persecutions resorted to by the Adams'. the Edwards', and their co-adjutors, to

TENNESSEE. The Governor of Tennessee has issued his proclamation for convening the Legislature of that state, in order to fix upon a

destroy his hard earned, and well de-

served reputation-A reputation based

on integrity of principle; the acquirements of experience, and splendid na-

tural talents.

APPOINTMENTS By the Executive of Maryland, Au gust 17, 1824.

The Honourable THEODORICE BLAND Chancellor, vice the Honourable John Johnson, deceased.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esquire, of the ity of Baltimore, Commissioner to set. tle the western limits of this state, via the Hon. John Johnson, deceased.

THOMAS KELL, Esquire, Attorner, General, vice Thos. B. Dorsey, Esq. appointed Judge.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

MILITIA MEETING.

In obedience to an order issued by Colonel CHARLES S. RIDGELY, to the Cavalry Officers belonging to the 34 regimental cavalry district of this state, to assemble for drill in this city on St. turday last, a number attended, and paraded in the college green, where they were carried through a variety of evolutions by that excellent Officer.

From the New York National Advocate

COMMODORE STEWART. Several reports unfavourable to the che acter and principles of Com. Stewar, have been for sometime past in circulation one of which was that he had concealed a Royalist General on board the Franklis, and permitted him to land to the erident is jury of the republican cause in South America—others, that he had been trading in merchandize, &c. &c We have given to currency to these rumours, because we hold it to be due to justice and generosity, never to condemn a public officer without a hearing, and july aware that we are to prone to censure those who are not imme diately prepared to defend themselves. This however we may he permitted to say, we cannot believe that any American, much less a gallant officer who has done the sta'e some service, would by any act aid the cause of royal y in a country struggling to be free . Without further remarks; w to be tree . Without further remarks; publish the following letter from a friend a public officer, who has the opportunity. knowing the facts of the case:

"Washington, Aug. 6th, 1824, My Dear Sir .- The absent are always in he wrong, an whe who attacks an absent riend, or who does not de end him when spoken ill of by another, is a black chanc-ter; and you Romans (said Horace) beware of him." I am glad to find by your letter of him." I am glad to find by your letter of the 30th ult. that you are desirous d seeing the reputation of our estimable friends, Commodore and Mrs. Stewart, lefended against those infamous calumnies, foreign countries so readily set, on float a gainst all the officers of our government, who will not lend their aid to forward those avaricious schemes for which we are some torious abroad. What you have stated is a old story we had months ago, or at less the government had, but now they are now varnished, and sent forth hy envy, hated, and malice, The very worst construction that can be put upon it is this: A Royalist Officer, pursued by his enemy

was, it is said, secreted on board the frank-in to save his life, without the knwledge of Com. Stewart, who was enraged when he discovered him, and arrested his first lieutenant, who, also, it is sad, knew me thing of it. It was then said, Mrs. Sterart had secreted him in some part of the ship, and sent him things to subsisten from the cabin. If she did this, it was from humane motives and no other—then could exist no other in her bosom. Some say she took the blame of it to sereen young officer from punishment, which I can readily believe, knowing the purity as generosity of her heart. Others more with the straight of th is a trifling incident of no moment-th mane act to save the life of an individualwhat our Consul did so often, and so mid to his disadvantage in 1805, in Bourdean, y and see such eminent men butchers when he had the power to save them, at approve his conduct. But the enemit of Com. Stewart, and his superior wife, the lias been of infinite use to her countrymen. n the Pacific, from her perfect knowled of the language and her charming manner, which caused her to be beloved in all South America, made a story out offis noble act, which I am astonished anyre spectable or sensible person should listeau You know what our countrymes at abroad—other nations cling together as a support of another in foreign countries.

support one another in foreign countries like a Scotch clan, but our people seem take delight in calumniating each other There are a number of worthy respectable Americans in South America, but generally speaking, our country never before as so many wretched adventurers as has thronged there They cannot (conscions of their own iniquity) respect themselve and measuring other peoples wheat by the own bushel, they respect no one, and su unblushingly, the vilest means to redst innocence, virtue and valour to their ors level—thomo homini lupus.

The Franklin is daily expected, when the whole affair will die away; all I am alraid of is that Stewart will get hold of sociations who has been busy in circulating these wicked reports, and some quarrels will ensure. The story was first printed silly in as obscure paper in the little town of and thus circulated. It is partectly under stood here; all our distinguished officers are enraged at it; no one eredits it; just will see the secretary of the navy while a will see the secretary of the navy while a subject, and he will satisfy you. Like snow ball as it has travelled north it has it creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or service will satisfy the creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or service will satisfy the creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or service will satisfy the creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or service will satisfy the creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or service will satisfy the creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or service will be a service with the creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or service will be a service with the creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or service will be a service will be a service with the creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or service will be a service with the creased in magnitude, no man of homosy, or service will be a service will The Franklin is darly expected, whe snow ball'as it has travelled north it has receased in magnitude, no man of honors, or woman of feeling, ought to suffer it by told in their presence. I expect the general manner of the affair, and of all other complaints man against Com. Stewart, by the contending parties in South America, & by his factions country man and they are actisfied he has countrymen, and they are satisfied he had done nothing dishonourable to himself or the government Let me beg you will so, and quote me on all occasions when so, and quote me on all occasions whe to and quote me on all occasions whe tness calumnies so disgracful to our mi rality are uttared in your presence by ma or female, knave or feol. The state of the s

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. Union, Angast 3.
The board of engineers have finished their first general reconnoissance of the postern and middle sections of this great mational design; and we are happy to learn that no doubt is entertained of its practica bility; though much rough rugged and steep ground is presented along the ravines of both the Youghioghany and Cheat Rivers. Yet it is said, no difficulty has occurred, so great or so appalling, as those which have been encountered and overcome on the New York Canal, especially on the Mohawk river.

The board have been indefatigable in the laboury or the properties.

"On

to unloa

goods w

engage

cha-e to

head. o

made p

tan so

inhabit

to Rine

cart be

who w

to reco

basin e

rounde

very da was tot

he calle

their labours; nothing has been permitted, we believe ter a single day to interrupt them Having made out instructions for the diffe the work, they let here a few days since, with a view to examine the Monongahela to Pittsburg, and thence proceed to the ex-amination of that section of the canal, which is to unite the Ohio with Lake Erie by the Beaver and Grand Rivers When by the Beaver and Grand Rivers when this is completed, it is understood that the Board are to join the Pennylvania Com-miss oners at Pittsburg; and proceed with them, to the examination of the Susque hanna Re

hanns, &c.

The distribution of the Engineers upon the work, we unurstand, has been according to the following plan of operation: Major Abert's brigade. (as heretofore stated) has been ordered on the eastern section of the work, extending from the mouth of Savage River on the Potomac to the City of Washington. The sommit level has been divided into two sections; the first ex tending from the bridge on Deep Creek to the mouth of Savage river. The other ex-tending wes wardly, from the bridge to the mouth of Bear creek. The eastern section is assigned to the brigadesunder the command of Captain M. Neil; the western sec-tion to that under the direction of Mr. Shriver. When these gentlemen snall have completed their labours on the sum mit level, Capt. M'Neil we understand.
will, in pursuance of his instructions, survey a middle route, about equi-distant from the Youghinghany and Cheat rivers, cros-sing the Youghinghany at the mouth of Bear Creek, thence through the Virginia and Pennsylvania glades by the head of Sandy creek to the Laurel hill, which may be passed by short tunnels to the town o Monroe, and thence by the ravine of Red stone creek to the Monongabela; white MraShriver with his brigsde will be em-ployed in surveying the route along the Youghloghany river from the mouth of Bear Creek to its confluence with the Mo-nongahela.— Those gentlemen, we are in-formed, are also instance by the board, to run levels along the .o. t of the Laurel hill rom the middle route to the Chear and the Youghioghany, with a view to ascertain whether a portion of their waters may not be profitably used as feeders to the middle engineers, and from 12 to 18 hands Seve ral of the recent graduates of the military academy, have been ordered on to join those brigades with a view, no doubt qualify them to enter upon the important nties which will be demanded by the counry in prosecuting the national system of internal improvement, which has been so happily commenced during the last session of Congress and from which the nation

may safely promise itself the most glorious and important results. It is but justice to state, we think the Secretary of War and the President of the United States are entitled to the warmest their zeal and prompitude in carrying in to effect the late act of Congress, and for the wisdom they have displayed in their arrangements and the selection of the trand of internal improvement .- Genius.

CAPTAIN BARRON.

We find it stated in the Washington Gazette, that Captain Barron has been appoin ted to the command of the Philadelphia station. We take much pleasure in joining our voice of approbation to that of most of the editors in the U States, that at length an end is put to the cruel persecution of this worthy and highly honourable man. He has been partially sacrificed to what are called reasons of state, and has suffered in his health and in his fortune. Nothing but a want of a particular detail of facts, has prevented us from making as forcible an appeal to the justice of the country, as the best of our abilities could produce. We are glad to find it is now no longer necessa-Tv; every generous mind will rejoice, that Capt. Barron's good fortune has come at New York Evening Pust.

GUOD.

The schr. Olive capt. Sylvester, arrived at Bith. (Me.) 25th ult. in 18 days from Mayaguez, Porto Rico. was attacked in that Mayaguez, Porto Rico, was attacked inthat port on the night of the 2d of June, -while the captain was on shore, by an armed boat, containing five men. In the conflict two of the pirates received the punishment so richly due them. The remaining three weretaken next day and sent to the city in irons.

STOCKS.

If a late English writer may be credited, the amount of American stocks owned in England, is nearly Thirty-eight millions of dollars—a sum greater than the capital of the Bank of the United States. This fact, if true, proves the confidence of English Capitalists, in American funds.

Adj tant General's Office,

Washington, 11th August, 1824.
ORDERS-NO 64.
The President of the United States di rects, that General La Fayette, when he arrives in this country, be received at all military posts with the honours due to the highest military rank in our service The General-in Chief publishes the fore-

going to the army, by direction of the Secretary of War.

The large ship lately launched at the Island Orleans, Canada, and called the Columbus, is 3,700 borsvegister measure ment. She is owned by a company of gentlemen in Scotland, has but one deck, and draws but 13 feet of water; but when ready for sea it is thought she will draw 20 feet. She has four masts. Her crew consists of 90 men. The length of this vessel is 301 feet—breadth 50 feet, and depth 20 feet & Inches. She will carry 9000 tons of timber This mammoth ship is said to have costofive pounds per ton, exclusive of masts.

other peunds per ton, exclusive of masts

REM ded, th diately house, cries o amilv. vailing ble to !

in the the tait physic Weu

ty for plored pwith M veyand ti, on l upwai held of

stated wait th be ver -niov compa

and fr